

American Shoes Abroad.
We do not seem to be making as large an increase in foreign trade as between the years of 1899 and 1901, when the increase per year was over \$1,000,000, but this gradual growth shows that our footwear is giving satisfaction and is wanted abroad, says the Boston Commercial Bulletin. Our shoe manufacturers have been faithful in their workmanship, and have given goods up to sample. This, with the fact that the styles have taken the fancy of the foreign trade, has done much to build up our foreign trade.

"Do it Your Own Stretchin'."
After being without a girl for a week, the mistress of a Harlem apartment was showing an applicant over the flat. She had been liberal in her promises of privileges in the way of afternoons and nights off. She had even gone so far as to extend the hour of the girl's return on these nights, and to agree to her using the sewing machine after her work was done.

The new girl seemed pleased, and the mistress was beginning to hope. They walked back into the dining room, and the girl had actually removed one pin from her hat. Then her smile faded, and a question mark appeared.

"Do you do your own stretchin'?" she demanded.

"Do we do our own what?" asked the puzzled mistress.

"Stretchin'," repeated the new girl. "I don't understand."

"Stretchin'," repeated the girl a second time. "Do you put all the stuff on the table at mealtime and stretch for it, or do I have to shuffle it around?"

The family are "stretchin'" in earnest now, and will until they get a girl who is willing to wait on the table as well as cook the meal. The matron's household vocabulary contains a new word.—New York Tribune.

All Devotion to Dinner.
"Not many epicures are left in this busy age," said a young man. "I know one, however, and he invited me to a venison dinner at his club the other day. He had just received from his son a deer from Canada."

"Well, I went to this dinner and it displeased me. Food is not so important a thing as my host and his elderly guests consider it. I was revolted to see those men treat their venison as you or I would treat a wonderful new poem or picture."

"Not one word did the old fellows speak during the entire venison course. From the moment they stuck their forks into the juicy meat till the moment their plates were taken away they preserved a religious silence, such as in a cathedral is maintained."

"I, however, talked a little. To the old boy opposite me I addressed one direct question. He choked, gurgled and then said angrily:

"Young man, whenever you are on a venison course I advise you not to speak till every one is finished. In endeavoring just now to answer your question, I have swallowed a fine piece of the fat, entire, without tasting its flavor."—Chicago Chronicle.

Print of the Springs.
A politician, upon his arrival at one of the small towns in North Dakota, where he was to make a speech the following day, found that the two so-called hotels were crowded to the doors. Not having telegraphed for accommodations the politician discovered that he would have to make shift as best he could. He was compelled for that night to sleep on a wire cot which had only some blankets and a sheet on it. As the statesman is a fat man, he found his improvised bed anything but comfortable. "Well," asked a friend, when the politician appeared in the dining room in the morning, "how did you sleep?" "Oh, fairly well," replied the statesman, nonchalantly, "but I looked like a waffle when I got up."—Youth's Companion.

World's Production of Pins.
By a computation made ten years ago, it was shown that at that time the weekly production of pins in Great Britain was 280,000,000. Then 120,000,000 were made in France, and 120,000,000 in Germany, Holland and Belgium. Since that time the production of pins has increased largely. The biggest pin manufacturing city in the world is Birmingham, where 37,000,000 pins, on an average, are manufactured every working day. The other pin factories in Great Britain together turn out about 19,000,000 pins daily.

Psycho-ology of the Setting Hen.
The hen patiently "sits" only through the overpowering pressure of a mysterious creative impulse that masters her restless impulses to be outside scratching and cackling, instead of working for posterity.—Boston Herald.

HABIT'S CHAIN.
Certain Habits Unconsciously Formed and Hard to Break.

An ingenious philosopher estimates that the amount of will power necessary to break a life-long habit would, if it could be transformed, lift a weight of many tons.

It sometimes requires a higher degree of heroism to break the chains of a pernicious habit than to lead a forlorn hope in a bloody battle. A lady writes from an Indiana town:

"From my earliest childhood I was a lover of coffee. Before I was out of my teens I was a miserable dyspeptic, suffering terribly at times with my stomach."

"I was convinced that it was coffee that was causing the trouble and yet I could not deny myself a cup for breakfast. At the age of 36 I was in very poor health, indeed. My sister told me I was in danger of becoming a coffee drunkard."

"But I never could give up drinking coffee for breakfast although it kept me constantly ill, until I tried Postum. I learned to make it properly according to directions, and now we can hardly do without Postum for breakfast, and care nothing at all for coffee."

"I am no longer troubled with dyspepsia, do not have spells of suffering with my stomach that used to trouble me so when I drank coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

PORT ARTHUR FALLS AFTER MONTHS OF SIEGE

General Stoessel Hoists White Flag and Requests Terms of General Nogi.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING OF RUSSIAN TROOPS

After Eleven Months of Fighting the "Gibraltar of the East" Has Fallen—All of the Ships in the Harbor Blown Up Before Surrender—Officers Who Escaped to Chefoo Describe Place as a "Living Hell"—Mikado of Japan Lands the Brave Defenders and Gives Orders, to Show Them All Military Honors—Brief Summary of the Long Engagement—Japan's Terms Accepted by General Stoessel.

Tokio, Japan.—After a siege of nearly eleven months Port Arthur has fallen at last. After blowing up all his ships, big and little, General Stoessel at 5 o'clock in the evening sent a message to General Nogi offering to give up the fortress to save further useless sacrifice of life, and the following day at 2 o'clock (Port Arthur time) representatives of the commanders were discussing terms outside the town.

Two or three Russian torpedo boats escaped to Chefoo, and the captain of one of them described Port Arthur as "a living hell." Another report from Chefoo stated that the Russian combatant force had dwindled to 5000 men, and that there were 15,000 sick and wounded men in what was left of the town.

It was 9 o'clock at night when General Nogi, commanding the Japanese army of investment, received from the Russian general the note saying that he found further resistance useless, and asking for a meeting to arrange

will please appoint commissioners for discussing the order and conditions regarding capitulation and also appoint a place for such commissioners to meet the same appointed by me.

"I take this opportunity to convey to Your Excellency assurances of my respect."

(Signed) "STOESSEL."

"Shortly after dawn I dispatched our bearer of a flag of truce with the following reply addressed to Stoessel:

"I have the honor to reply to your proposal to hold negotiations regarding the conditions and order of capitulation. For this purpose I have appointed as commissioner Major-General Ichiji, chief of staff of our army. He will be accompanied by some staff officers and civil officials. They will meet your commissioners at noon at Shushiyung. The commissioners of both parties will be empowered to sign a convention for the capitulation without waiting for ratification, and cause the same to take immediate effect. Authorization for such plenipotentiaries shall be signed by the highest officers of both the negotiating parties and the same shall be exchanged by the re-

specting commissioners.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to Your Excellency assurances of my respect."

(Signed) "NOGI."

The Russian and Japanese commissioners appointed to arrange the terms of the capitulation of the Russian forces signed the compact of surrender at 9.45 o'clock at night.

Chefoo.—The Russian officers who arrived here from Port Arthur on the torpedo boat destroyers which escaped from that place have a single word for what the fortress has been for the past five days, during which the Japanese have bombarded and assailed it ceaselessly night and day.

They use that word unprofitably and convincingly, declaring that the horrors witnessed were beyond any description. There was not a single spot in the town which was safe from shrapnel. Many of the hospitals were hit and the wounded refused to stay in them. Some lay in the streets on heaps of debris, exposed to the bitterly cold weather, and some staggered back to the front, hurling stones and defying the Japanese till taken prisoners or death came mercifully to end their sufferings.

There were five days and nights of this state of affairs. The stock of ammunition, which had been carefully husbanded for months, was almost gone, and it was all too evident that Japan was about to grasp the prize which had cost her an army of men and countless treasure. The capture

of 203-Metre Hill by the Japanese was the garrison's first vital wound. Then came the capture of Rihlung, Sungshu and Panlung Mountains. General Stoessel had announced that he would fight till the last.

"His plight last night," said Captain Kartov, Commander of the torpedo destroyer Vlastni, "looked like 'the last'."

"There was no stopping the Japanese, who lived in droves and fought with the last instinctive twitch of the nerves, with eyes fixed on Liaotie Mountain. Stoessel had killed a Japanese army and exhausted his ammunition, but," added Captain Kartov, "they became more furious, ferocious and hateful than ever."

"So the white flag went up."

The following are, in brief, the principal incidents of the siege of Port Arthur:

February 8, 1904—Admiral Togo's torpedo flotilla attacked the Russian ships off Port Arthur, and damaged the Czarevitch, Retvizan and Pallada.

February 9—Bombardment by the Japanese, during which the Poltava, Askold, Diana and Novik were hit.

February 11—Russian mining ship Yenisei sunk by accident; ninety-six officers and men lost.

February 14—Torpedo boats sink the Boyarin.

April 13—Battleship Petropavlovsk sinks with Admiral Makarov, the artist Verestchagin, the chief of staff and 750 officers and men. The Pobieda disabled and one Russian destroyer sunk.

May 5—Japanese transports disembark troops at Pitsevo.

May 15—Japanese battleship Hatsuse and cruiser Yoshino of Admiral Togo's fleet sunk.

May 26-27—Battle of Kinchau and Nanshan-Hill.

May 30—Japanese capture Port Dalny.

June 14-16—General Stackelberg, advancing to the relief of Port Arthur, driven back by General Oku, at the battles of Wafangkau and Telisu.

July 22—Fourth Japanese army landed at Port Dalny.

July 30—Japanese capture Wolf Hills, six miles north of Port Arthur.

August 5—Japanese capture outer defenses of Wolf, Green and Christ Hills, north and east of the city.

August 7—Japanese land troops in Louisa Bay, west of Port Arthur.

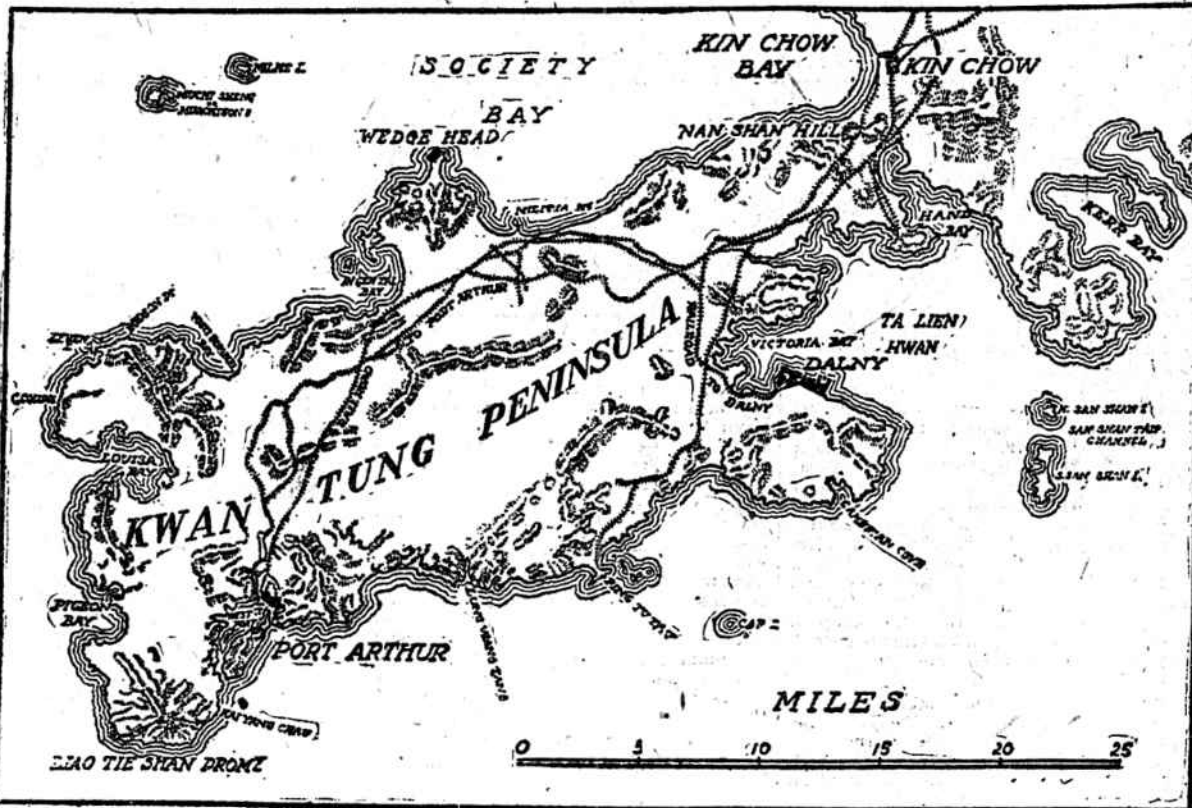
August 10—Sortie and dispersal of Russian squadron by Admiral Togo.

August 14—Defeat of Vladivostok squadron.

August 14-15—Capture of the Pigeon Bay positions.

August 26—The Japanese in full control of Pigeon Bay positions. Capture of one of the inner defenses.

August 28—Japanese capture Parade Grounds and Etseshan.



THE KWAN-TUNG PENINSULA.
The map shows Kin-Chow and the surrounding hills stormed by the Japanese, and the mountainous nature of the Kwan-Tung Peninsula, the tongue of land on which the battles that decided the fate of Port Arthur were fought.

terms of capitulation. The Japanese general immediately named commissioners to confer with representatives of the Russian commander. The terms agreed upon, according to dispatches from Tokio, are of the most magnanimous character.

The Emperor of Japan, through the chief of the imperial staff, has given public his expression that "General Stoessel has rendered commendable service to his country in the midst of difficulties," and that it is his wish "that military honors be shown him."

Late dispatches from Japan have shown that the gallant defense of Stoessel and his men has nowhere been given a finer appreciation than in the land of his foes, and Japan has embraced the opportunity to show her magnanimity and admiration of the gallantry of Port Arthur's defenders by allowing them all the honors which war permits a victorious army to bestow upon the vanquished.

General Nogi reported as follows: "At 5 in the afternoon the enemy's banner of a flag of truce came into the first line of our position south of Shushiyung and handed a letter to our officers. The same reached me at 9 o'clock at night. The letter is as follows:

"Judging by the general condition of the whole line of hostile positions held by you, I find further resistance at Port Arthur useless, and for the purpose of preventing needless sacrifice of lives I propose to hold negotiations with reference to capitulation. Should you consent to the same you

September 19-21—Japanese capture Port Kuroshira.

September 27—Russian water supply cut off by the Japanese.

November 9—Japanese offer terms of surrender.

November 13—The Japanese capture trenches in front of Rihlung and Shungshu forts and moats of principal forts of eastern fortified ridge.

November 22—Russians abandoned north fort at Tungkilwan.

November 30—Japanese begin attack on 203-Metre Hill, lose 4000 men in an hour, but eventually capture the hill.

December 30—Rihlung fort captured with a thousand Japanese casualties the previous day. Japanese also captured Yangtshuan Hill.

December 31—Japanese mounted eight big guns in commanding positions north of the Etse forts, and later captured Sungshu Mountain, west of Rihlung; "H" Fort, a fort on Panlung Mountain, the height south of Husan-yantao; and Wantai Hill.

Academy of Design Exhibits.
Some 400 paintings are shown at the annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design in New York City.

Court Demands Inquiry.
The Colorado Supreme Court ordered a sweeping inquiry into the alleged Denver election frauds.

Storms Do Damage.
Storms did widespread damage on the Atlantic and in Europe.

Austria's New Premier.
Egon Gauch von Frank-Suthura, ex-Premier and President of the Supreme Court of Accounts, was appointed Austrian Premier, to succeed Dr. von Koerber, the other members of the Cabinet to retain their portfolios.

Russia's War Expenses.
Russia's expenses in the war amounted on November 23 to \$238,000,000, with outstanding credits of \$126,000,000, a total of war expenditures for the year of \$364,000,000.

Feminine Facts.
The Queen of Italy has chosen shooting and motoring as her principal hobbies.

There is a boat in a canal north of London which is entirely "manned" by women.

The Empress of Russia has a passion for caricaturing and the collection of caricatures.

Mrs. Louise G. Smith, whose mother was a sister of Thomas Jefferson, is dead at Louisville.

The Queen of Norway and Sweden, outside of her family and public life, is devoted to religion.

TERMS OF THE SURRENDER

Port Arthur's Defenders Given Honorable Military Consideration.

OFFICERS TO RETAIN SIDE ARMS

Maps of Forts and Mines, With Lists of Officers and Troops, to Be Given the Japs—Privates to Remain Prisoners, But Officers to Be Paroled on Condition of Their Non-Participation in the War.

Tokio, Japan.—The agreement on terms of the surrender of Port Arthur, formally signed by the Russian and Japanese commissioners, comprises eleven articles. They became effective, without ratification, upon being signed.

The agreement provides for the honorable surrender of all officers and men of the Russian army and navy at Port Arthur and all government properties, including the fortifications and munitions, which must be handed over to the Japanese in their present condition.

The fortifications at Etseshan and Antsushan were to be dismantled and delivered to the Japanese forces by noon as a guarantee of the acceptance of the terms. If they were not so delivered the Japanese reserved freedom of action. It is understood that the Japanese troops took possession at the time fixed.

Maps of the forts and mines, together with lists of the officers and troops, the ships, and the properties of non-combatants must be prepared for the Japanese.

The Russian officers will be allowed to retain their side arms and personal property. They will be permitted to return to Russia on their parole not to re-enter the service of the Russian Government while the war lasts.

The Russian troops are to remain prisoners of war and their medical officers will be retained in service for these prisoners.

A supplementary agreement will be drafted to settle further details of the capitulation.

During the meeting of the commissioners, which was held in Big Eagle's Nest Fort at Shushiyung, a table was spread with wine and food, and the Russian and Japanese envoys treated one another with the greatest courtesy. The meeting quickly merged into formal good fellowship.

Washington, D. C.—An official despatch received at the Japanese Legation from Tokio gives the details of the capitulation, agreement between Generals Nogi and Stoessel at Port Arthur. The essential points are as follows:

"The whole fortress, ships, arms, ammunition, military buildings, material and other property shall be surrendered."

"The Japanese authorities will reserve for action when these objects are considered destroyed after signing the agreement."

"The plans of the forts, torpedoes, mines, military and naval officers' lists, etc., shall be delivered."

"The army and navy volunteers and other officials shall be all imprisoned, whereof in consideration of the brave defense, the military, naval officers and civil officials attached, are to be treated as prisoners of war."

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MISER LEAVES FORTUNE

Firman Dubel, of Burlington, N. J., Dies Concealing His Wealth.

Gold, Silver and Currency Found All Over His Late Residence—Had Many Mortgages—Estate of \$300,000 Left.

Burlington, N. J.—Denying with almost his last breath that he had any wealth other than the home in which he lived and the spacious grounds that surrounded his residence, Firman Dubel's estate, it is now estimated, will amount to between \$300,000 and \$500,000.

Since his death relatives have inaugurated a search of the Dubel premises, which has resulted in the finding of more than \$900,000 in gold, silver and cash, and a paper bill, chiefly of \$100.

Stored in dusky recesses and out of the way nooks, laid between the leaves of books, which were carefully placed in unlocked receptacles, and hidden beneath the carpets which covered the floors in his home, the money has been found, and relatives are confident that they have merely begun their discovery of treasure.

In a peck measure in a room in which there was countless rubbish, there was \$1700, and a cigar box held \$2500 in gold. A thin book, merely a pamphlet, contained between thirty-eight consecutive leaves thirty-eight one hundred dollar bills. Old clothing in various trunks and closets had been receptacles for money.

Living the life of a recluse for a score of years and having as his companion a housekeeper who was his ward, Dubel was known by the residents to have considerable money, despite his vigorous denials. His fortune accumulated greatly during his lifetime, but he received a large estate in life of descent from ancestors, who in the days of the Revolution and prior thereto, received enormous grants of land from the English Crown and later from the State of New Jersey.

Search among old papers brought to light scores of mortgages upon property of residents of the town and county for miles around.

For years Dubel had lived on fare that caused one to wonder how he kept body and soul together. Though known as a stingy man, he is said to have been very kind to old friends of his family. He owned much real estate in this town, and several aged and needy tenants have lived in these buildings for many years without paying rent.

A substantial yearly income was received by Dubel from his estate, and this was mostly reinvested in bonds and mortgages. Holding to the old time ideas of his ancestors, he had no faith in banks and like institutions, and his income, which has been accumulating for years, has presumably all been hidden in his home, which is a building more than one hundred years old.

Dubel's funeral was attended by nearly every able-bodied resident of Burlington. Crowds of curious persons visited the home of the deceased, expecting his will would be read before the burial ceremony was held. The will was not mentioned.

STOLEN YEARS AGO.
Man Gets His First Month's Wages Back With Interest.

Williamsport, Pa.—Daniel Kehrer, an Eaglesmere merchant, whose winter home is in South Williamsport, received a conscience fund of \$223 which represented his first month's wages, \$68, after coming to Williamsport from the country thirty-eight years ago, plus six per cent interest.

The money was stolen from Mr. Kehrer's trunk at his boarding place. He never learned who the thief was. Principal and interest were returned by a stranger, who exacted a receipt in which Mr. Kehrer pledged himself to make no effort to learn the name of the person who had wronged him.

The stranger said the sender of the money had never lost sight of Mr. Kehrer, had often passed him on the streets, and now that he was able gladly made restitution.

FATAL \$200,000 FIRE.
One Life Lost at Berlin, N. H.—Several Hurt.

Berlin, N. H.—Fire that broke out late at night practically destroyed the Clement Opera House Block, the C. H. Cannon Block, the Thorndike Hotel and C. H. Brooks' drug store. The loss is estimated at \$200,000. Several people jumped from the upper floor of the opera house block, occupied by lodgers, and were injured. One man was said to have been killed.

One woman who jumped from a window was said to have been fatally injured. Telephone and electric light wires were down and the city was in darkness.

JAPS AT CHEFOO.
Watching to See That Neutrality Laws Are Observed.

Washington, D. C.—Consul-General Fowler, at Chefoo, said in a cable to the State Department:

"The Japanese cruisers are now departing. Inside of the harbor there are now seven Japanese destroyers."

The Japanese were evidently remaining in the harbor to see that neutrality was preserved regarding the seven Russian destroyers which had found refuge there. There were also three Russian launches at Chefoo.

JAPS OFF SUMATRA.
Four Warships Sighted East of the Island.

Batavia, Java.—A Dutch merchantman which arrived here reports that she met four Japanese warships east of the island of Sumatra.

RUSSIA PROTESTS.
Accuses Japanese of Firing on Hospital Ships at Port Arthur.

Paris, France.—The Russian Foreign Office filed with the French Foreign Office a protest against the violation of the Hague convention by the Japanese in firing upon the Russian hospital ships at Port Arthur.

New York's New Postmaster.
William R. Wilcox took office as Postmaster of New York City.

Personal Gossip.
The late George G. Vest left an estate of \$150,000.

Emperor William states that he spent \$1,000,000 on theatres and operas last year.

Manuel Garcia, at one time a noted singer, is living in London. He is 100 years old.

A son of Cyrus W. Field was in the Tombs prison, in New York, as a common vagrant.

President Hadley, of Yale University, had a hand-to-hand struggle with an alleged beggar.

Fire in Emperor's Palace.
A fire which broke out in the music room of the Kaiser's palace at Berlin while the Empress was in the room was extinguished without difficulty.

Must Come From Russia.
Baron Hayash, at London, Eng., declared that the peace must come from Russia, as Japan would make no advances.

To Employ Porto Ricans.
Secretary Taft decided to employ Porto Rican laborers on the Panama Canal as an experiment.

Emperor William's Gurd.
The memorial card the Kaiser sent to the relatives of soldiers who have fallen in German Southwest Africa is decorated with a representation of St. George, bearing in his left hand a laurel wreath resting on flags, drums and the accoutrements and helmet of a cuirassier, and is inscribed: "In memory of — He led for Emperor and Empire. Honor to his memory." Underneath a space for a photograph are the words: "Sketch by his majesty the Emperor and King William II."

THREE YEARS AFTER.
Eugene E. Lario, of 751 Twentieth avenue, ticket seller in the Union Station, Denver, Col., says: "You are at liberty to repeat what I first stated through our Denver papers about Doan's Kidney Pills in the summer of 1890, for I have had no reason in the interim to change my opinion of the remedy. I was subject to severe attacks of backache, always aggravated if I sat long at a desk. Doan's Kidney Pills absolutely stopped my backache. I have never had a pain or a twinge since."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents per box.

It Was Embarrassing.
President Eliot, of Harvard, said the other day:

"The last time I was abroad I met at a tea in London a well-known writer of children's books."

"He was a quiet, modest gentleman. The lionizing he underwent at the tea did not puff him up, and neither did the dreadful disaster that happened later particularly unman him."

"He was nearly ready to go, when his hostess brought up to him her little daughter, a child of seven or eight years. She was a pretty child, and as soon as she had been presented she said in a loud, clear voice: